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UNSOUND BASIS FOR TALKS SHOWS RETREAT FROM SERIOUS NEGOTIATIONS

LD200512 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2052 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

["NATO: An Unsound 'Basis' for Talks"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec, TASS--TASS observer Nikolay Samarintsev writes:

Realizing that detente has become deeply rooted in the broadest sections of the West European public and that the peoples of the NATO European countries do not intend to give up their blessings, the leading politicians of these countries are attempting to publicize the decision adopted by them in Brussels as no less than "the prerequisite for quick progress toward military detente." Having destroyed the basis created by the Soviet Union for talks on medium-range weapons--talks which the interested parties could have begun immediately and without prior conditions or any other talks on disarmament--the Atlantic leaders are now endeavoring to present their notorious "double line variant"--"upgrading armaments" plus talks--as some sort of patent remedy, permitting, allegedly, the transition to preventing a fresh spiral of the arms race.

Almost daily from the NATO capitals there are heard calls to the Soviet Union to "seriously consider the constructive proposals of the West," and to insure on this basis "a reduction in the level of confrontation,"and in the words of FRG Foreign Minister Genscher, "to turn the 1980's into a decade of control over armaments." Such statements are absolutely groundless, as is groundless that "basis" on which NATO proposes to the Soviet Union to start talks on medium-range weapons.

In fact, let us turn to the communique of the NATO Brussels' session. From this, it is clear only that the United States agrees to talk with the Soviet Union on medium-range weapons within the framework of the forthcoming SALT II talks. It could be said that even this, allegedly, is a step forward, for previously in 1969 and 1974 the Americans rejected altogether Soviet proposals to examine the question of NATO forward-base systems and medium-range weapons within the framework of SALT. But such an argument does not stand up to criticism.

First of all the proposal to expand the agenda of these SALT III talks now, when the prospects for ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate are still unclear, especially taking into account the extreme "hardening" of U.S. policy, is completely unacceptable for the Soviet Union. (It is typical that whereas before the Brussels NATO session the forthcoming decision was offered as an incentive and even as a guarantee for the ratification of the SALT II treaty by the U.S. Senate there is now no question of this).

Further, as is known, according to the definition adopted by the parties, the subject of SALT III talks will be intercontinental strategic weapons with a range of over 5,000 km. The inclusion in SALT III of weapons of another class would completely change the conception of these talks agreed by the great powers.

But this is not all. In its proposal NATO, on U.S. orders, stipulated a whole series of preliminary conditions which the Soviet Union would not agree to even if the question of medium-range weapons could be, in the words of A.A. Gromyko "stuck on to" SALT III.

For example, the statement that the subject of talks on "tactical medium-range systems" in the framework of SALT III (this, so-to-speak definition of continental strategic arms is in itself an example of the hypocrisy typical of U.S. diplomacy) should be U.S. and Soviet ground-based systems of such arms counts for a lot. Therefore, NATO consents to talk, in essence, only of those 572 new missiles which it intends to deploy additionally in Europe, thereby violating the balance that has come about on the continent, in exchange for the Soviet systems already deployed there and counted in the global balance.

Begging your pardon, but what about the NATO forward-based systems in the seas around Europe? Why is there no inclusion of the national medium-range weapons of Britain and France which flatly refuse to include them in the talks? The list of such questions (?could be continued).

The above-mentioned conditions alone show that "NATO disarmament proposals" are in fact merely a means of retreating from any serious negotiations on medium-range weapons in full accordance with the hegemonistic U.S. plans.

PERSHING II MISSILES REPRESENT 'TOTALLY NEW' WEAPON SYSTEM

LD191315 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences Engr-Col N. Grishin under the rubric "Backstage of the Arms Race": "The Pentagon's 'Eurostrategic' calculations"]

[Text] The entire Western press is full of vociferous appeals from militant NATO circles to "upgrade arms" and "modernize" the nuclear arsenal and speeches on the need to conduct disarmament talks only "from a position of strength." Feverish efforts are being made to force through the plan to deploy new American nuclear missile weapons systems in West Europe at the NATO Council's December session despite the doubts of the bloc's wavering members.

But what, in reality, lies behind these appeals and plans? It is certainly not that the balance of power in Europe has changed. The Pentagon's calculations have changed. It is now trying to insure its advantage under conditions when a certain equilibrium of forces has taken shape between the United States and the USSR in the sphere of strategic arms. It is gambling here on the so-called "gray zone" weapons. What the Western press means by this deliberately vague term is U.S. forward-based nuclear weapons, which do not come under the SALT II treaty. In the opinion of NATO military specialists the "gray zone" covers the range from 600 to 5,500 km.

It was in order to take advantage of this zone to create an arsenal of nuclear missile weapons targeted on the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states that the United States began prevailing upon its West European NATO partners to agree to arms upgrading with "modernized" Pershing II missile systems and cruise missiles.

But what sort of modernization is this? Let us start with the fact that the concept of modernization makes no sense at all with regard to the deployment of cruise missiles, whose development is only just being completed. For they had no precursors and are a qualitatively new weapon. Then perhaps the Pershing II missile is just a slightly improved version of the Persing I? No. This, too, is a blatant attempt to use the "modernization" concept as vover for replenishing the nuclear arsenal with a totally new missile system. The similarity of name can deceive no one. There is a world of difference between them. And this is why.

The Pershing operational-tactical missile system was created in the United States in the early sixties. It was a two-stage solid-fuel ballistic missile with a nuclear warhead, and its launcher and other ground equipment were housed on four self-propelled tracked vehicles. As the foreign press reported, the missile has a launch weight of 4.6 tons, is 10.65 meters long and has a body diameter of 1 meter. It has a range of 185-740 km, and the nuclear warhead has a yield of up to 400 kilotons. Pershing installations were first moved into West Europe, onto FRG territory, in 1964.

The new missile system evidently did not suit the Pentagon clients in terms of its tactical and technical characteristics. At any rate it repeatedly underwent substantial modernization. Thus by 1972 the Pershing launcher and other elements of the system had been transferred to a wheeled chassis, and its design and test-launching equipment had undergone significant changes.

As a result, as the press pointed out, there was an increase in the mobility of missile subunits and in the reliability of the system, which received the new name of Pershing 1A. By that time the NATO Allied Armed Forces on FRG territory already had 180 Pershing 1A launchers, and one-fourth of them were in constant operational readiness.

However, modernization did not stop there. Only 2 years ago, in 1977, the Pershing 1A system underwent a further stage of improvement--it was fitted with an automated topographical survey and targeting system. As the American journal NATIONAL DEFENSE wrote, the introduction of new ground equipment elements increased the system's rate of fire and enhanced the operational efficiency of its combat employment and its battlefield mobility.

But even this is still not everything. In recent years the missile itself has undergone modernization. It has had designed for it a new warhead a terminal guidance system. Thus the Pershing II missile was born.

Previously the missile's warhead followed a ballistic trajectory to the target after separation from the second stage. But now it is guided onto the target from a height of approximately 15 km on the descent stage of the flight with the help of an onboard radar system. Thanks to this, according to the data of the journal AVIATION WEEK AND SPACE TECHNOLOGY, the Pershing II missile is several times more accurate than its predecessor. To judge from press reports, six test launches of Pershing II missiles were conducted in 1977-1978. It is characteristic that then American specialists did not express any intention of substantially increasing this missile's range. On the contrary, in the interests of economy, so to speak, it was proposed to use the Pershing 1 propulsion system and the existing set of ground equipment.

But then the faithful intercessor of the U.S. military-industrial complex--the Pentagon--began its schemes in the "gray zone." At the beginning of this year, without waiting for its West European NATO partners' formal consent to the new missile's deployment on their territory, the U.S. Defense Department placed an order with the Martin Marietta concern to develop, manufacture and test 28 Pershing II missiles with a range of up to 2,400 km--more than three times the range of the Pershing 1. It is significant that although this order will not be fulfilled before 1983, a Pentagon spokesman hastened to state that they intend to add the new missile to the arsenal in 1982.

You do not need to be a great specialist to understand that the missile which they intend to use for the "arms upgrading" of West Europe has nothing in common with the Pershing missile other than its name. It is a totally new system of nuclear missile weapons, which the Western press has nicknamed "Eurostrategic" weapons. That is to say, not quite strategic.... But who can be deceived by such exercises in inventing new terms?

ALLUSION TO THREAT OF FRG 'INFILTRATION', 'ACCESS' TO NUCLEAR ARMS

LD200905 Paris LE MATIN in French 11 Dec 79 pp 12-13 LD

[Article by APN political commentator K. Vladimirov: "The Soviet Viewpoint--the Spector of a Germany Equipped with Nuclear Arms"]

[Text] The December NATO session will probably take place in a spirit similar to that prevailing during the recent meeting of that organization's Nuclear Planning Group. The session in The Hague gave the green light for plans to deploy American Pershing II and cruise missiles in West Europe.

The view taken in Moscow is that the implementation of these Pentagon plans will adversely affect the political climate in Europe.

As a result, West Europe will in fact become a launching pad not for tactical but for strategic American missiles capable of hitting regions deep inside Soviet territory (up to a distance of 2,500 km). It goes without saying that such a prospect will make the Soviet Government address the issue of the country's security. This is why the future of Europe and the question of a possible renewed arms race largely depend on the decisions made during NATO's coming session. Plans for the deployment of American missiles in West Europe involve a further danger which can prove fatal to all mankind. It would appear that no one in France or Belgium or the Netherlands has noticed that it is in fact in the FRG that 204 of the 572 strategic missiles are to be deployed. This gives food for Thought....First, the West Germans have infiltrated the NATO Nuclear Planning Group and have acquired a strong position in it. Now, the FRG is stubbornly seeking to deploy more than 200 strategic nuclear missiles on its territory. This being the case, Defense Minister Hans Apel has emphasized only too often that these missiles are to remain under exclusive U.S. control, that there will be no West European presence on the American bases and that the FRG does not want to have any say in the event that these arms are used.

Let us assume that this is in fact true now. But what about the future? The revanchist spirit in the FRG is not an immaterial and innocent phenomenon. There are many people in the FRG who cannot resign themselves to the fact that nuclear arms have been denied them. And what if, as a result of the development of events in that country, reactionary forces achieve power? With their own men within the NATO Nuclear Planning Group and with strategic nuclear arms deployed on their territory, reactionary forces and revanchists will certainly try to gain direct access to these arms. It is difficult to predict how and in what direction events will develop [in] that case. The FRG will undoubtedly change its tune when talking to its Western partners. Far be it from us to dramatize the situation in Europe. The Soviet Union has sufficient means at its disposal to defend both itself and its allies in the event of any aggression. It has already once saved Europe from fascist bondage. By advocating the opening of negotiations on disarmament it desires to save Europe from a nuclear catastrophe. The dangerous spread of American nuclear arms in Europe must be halted.

MIKHAYLOV RECALLS FRG PAST; EMPHASIZES DIFFERENCES ON MISSILES

LD191615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov dispatch: "'Has It All Been Forgotten?'"--First paragraph is PRAVDA introduction]

[Text] A store of containers of "mustard" gas--some of the 12,000 tons (the lethal dose is 35 milligrams) hidden away by the Wehrmacht at the end of the war--has been found in a Bavarian forest somewhere between Munich and Nuremberg. Unexploded bombs have been found in the center of Essen. Those are two reports from the recent "chronical of events."

Bonn, December--The traces of war.... There are still many of them on West German soil. "Has It All Been Forgotten?" It is no accident that a few days ago the NEUE RUHRZEITUNG used that thought, which is nagging at the consciousness of many people here, as a headline.

The country is now passing through a disturbing time. In terms of the seriousness of their possible consequences the NATO plans for deploying new nuclear missile weapons in West European states, and primarily the FRG, are ranked here with the past decisions to create the Bundeswehr and join the North Atlantic bloc.

A sense of responsibility for the fate of detente has roused people from all strata of West Germany society to struggle against the nuclear missile plans. The youth organizations of both the ruling parties--the SPD [Social Democratic Party of Germany] and the FDP [Free Democratic Party]--jointly opposed the deployment of the new American weapons on FRG territory. "The talk of the mythical threat to West Europe from the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact states serves just one aim--to foist an aggressive military policy on the FRG. If NATO decides to approve the nuclear missile plans, this will be a provocation vis-a-vis the Soviet Union," E. Eppler, leader of the Baden-Wuerttemberg Land SPD Organization, declared. O. Lafontaine, leader of the Saar Land SPD Organization, and the Social Democrats of Hessen, Bavaria, Bremen and Schleswig-Holstein proposed refusing to support the dangerous plans. These proposals constituted the essence of the overwhelming majority of resolutions-instructions at the recent SPD congress.

The preponderance of demands that the absolute priority of talks over decisions on armament be preserved was obvious, and SPD Federal Secretary E. Bahr admitted in conversation with your correspondent that a clear gap has emerged between the leaderships's stance and the party masses. And it was only the appeal for a "show of unity" in connection with the parliamentary elections coming up next year that enabled the party leadership to concela this deep rift at the congress.

There are major disturbances too within the ranks of the SPD's junior partner in the ruling coalition--the Free Democrats. The implementation of the NATO plans, W. Borm, member of the FDP Board, declared, "runs counter to the fundamental interests of the country's security." "Given the existing overall military equilibrium," he explained, "there is no need to 'upgrade armaments.'" W. Borm called the peace initiatives put forward by L.I. Brezhnev in his 6 October Berlin speech "actions unparalleled in all the history of the struggle for disarmament."

However, paradoxical as it may seem, the interest in detente that has taken root among the FRG people in the last few years is now being exploited by the advocates of a new round of armaments. It is made out that the planned NATO decisions would expedite the reaching of understanding between East and West in the military sphere.

It transpires that anyone who is against American nuclear missiles in Europe is virtually "undermining" detente. Subtler "justifications" of the nuclear missile plans are also employed. Certain SPD leaders resort to them: There is no cause for concern, they declare. There will be a 3- or 4-year interval between the decision to produce the missiles and their actual deployment, and that time is quite enough to reach agreement. The propagators of this fallacious thesis deliberately disregard the warning that by its decision NATO will destroy the basis for talks.

A strange, unique situation is now emerging in the FRG. Now at the time of the NATO Council session the leaders of the ruling coalition are relying within their own parties on an extremely tenuous majority consisting largely of those who have allowed themselves to be persuaded but who are still vacillating and are tormented by doubt. The SPD-FDP government has received unconditional support only from the leaders of the opposition bloc. Christian Social Union Chairman F.-J. Strauss declared complacently: "Helmut Schmidt is now doing what I have long believed to be necessary."

The West German ruling coalition's relations with other West European countries and parties are complex. On the issue of the new American nuclear missiles the majority of parties politically close to them either simply do not support or resolutely oppose the NATO plans. On the other hand a kind of alliance is emerging between the FRG's social-liberal government and the conservatives of countries such as Britain and Italy.

"Anyone who thinks that the Federal Republic could gain anything by a policy of arms race and return to cold war is profoundly mistaken," German Communist Party Chairman H. Mies declared. "The arms race policy heightens the danger of a military confrontation. The deployment of American medium-range missiles will turn our country into a missile base aimed against the Soviet Union and therefore into a main target for a retaliatory nuclear strike."

An exceptional responsibility now falls on West European countries' politicians and statesmen--a responsibility to history and the peoples, who seek true peace and security.

NETHERLANDS PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON MISSILES BEGINS

LD191632 Moscow TASS in English 1532 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The Hague, December 19, TASS--A political debate has opened in the parliament of the Netherlands today. It centers on the question of the deployment in a number of West European countries of new medium-range missile-nuclear weapons. In this connection more than one hundred inquiries have been made with the government of Prime Minister A. van Agt.

The debate is being held at a time when the protest movement is gaining in scope in many countries against the deployment of U.S. medium-range missile nuclear weapons. The Dutch parliament is known to have declared some time ago against missile nuclear weapons.

Dutch Prime Minister A. van Agt said in parliament that "proceeding from the striving to decrease the role and quantity of nuclear weapons down to a minimum level, the government refrains from taking a decision on the deployment of new nuclear missiles in the territory of the Netherlands till December 1981."

But the official communique on the meeting of high ranking NATO representatives, who passed a decision on the deployment of missile nuclear weapons, did not mention this Dutch reservation.

Therefore, observers note that the opening debate will be the sharpest throughout the whole existence of the present government of the Netherlands, as many deputies are indignant, as is seen from the Brussels communique, at the fact that the Netherlands has actually agreed to the production of and participation in spendings on servicing new nuclear missiles.

OPEC MEETING DECIDES TO INCREASE SPECIAL FUND

LD200022 Moscow TASS in English 2358 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Caracas, December 29, TASS--The ministers of 13 oil producing states, meeting in the capital of Venezuela, decided to increase by 1,600 million dollars the special fund of assistance to developing countries. Thus, in 1980 the members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) will put at the disposal of other developing states a total of 4,000 million dollars. The money will be used as compensation for these countries' expenditures in purchasing oil to offset a rise in its prices in the world market. The OPEC conference discusses today the proposal moved by Algeria and Venezuela on tranforming the fund of assistance to developing countries into a bank-type organization with a capital of 20,000 million dollars.

In the question of strengthening solidarity with developing countries and political unity of OPEC the delegates of the conference demonstrated community of views. Representatives of Ecuador, Venezuela, Nigeria in their speeches stressed the need for opposing the schemings of transnational monopolies by the united front of the oil producing and other developing states, the need of envigorating joint actions against inequitable trade and economic relations with developed capitalist countries.

Iraqi Oil Minister T. 'Abd al-Karim has laid bare at the press conference the propaganda hullaballo, which has been unleashed by Western mass media. Under the cover of this hullabaloo transnational concerns, which gain fabulous profits on speculation with the oil purchased within the OPEC framework are trying to shift the blame upon the oil producing countries for the energy crisis in the West, to undermine the economy of these countries with the help of all sorts of machinations.

Yesterday the delegates did not reach agreement on one of the most important items on the agenda--on the common policy of prices of oil and a further rise in the prices of oil in the world market to offset the consequences of inflation mounting in the West and the catastrophic depreciation of the American dollar. Iran and Libya insist on a rise, as of the new year, in the prices of oil up to 30-35 dollars per barrel, whereas Saudi Arabia, Venezuela and some other countries are in favour of retaining the previously fixed level--24 dollars per barrel.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY CONDEMNS TERRORIST ACTIONS AGAINST UN MISSIONS

LD180642 Moscow TASS in English 0617 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] New York, December 18, TASS--The United Nations General Assembly has resolutely condemned the recent provocative terrorist actions against the permanent missions of the Soviet Union and Cuba at the United Nations, and demanded the host country ensure necessary security of foreign representations accredited at the United Nations. A report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, approved at the plenary session, points out that the assembly is deeply concerned over the recent acts of violence against the permanent missions at the United Nations. Such actions threatening the security of these missions and the life of their officials has been resolutely condemned by the General Assembly. The report urges the host country, that is the United States, to immediately take effective measures to ensure security of all permanent missions at the United Nations and their staff members.

The discussion in the course of drafting a final variant of the report and a resolution on this question adopted at the plenary session reflected a serious concern of the U.N. member states over the continuous terrorist actions against foreign representations, as well as the inability of the United States to ensure necessary security.

MONDALE, CHRISTOPHER INDICATE 'TOUGHER' STAND ON IRAN

LD200005 Moscow TASS in English 2330 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 19, TASS--The United States toughens its stand towards Iran, resorting more frequently to undisguised threats. Speaking at the press conference in Detroit, Vice President of the United States W. Mondale has said that Washington may take unpopular measures against that country. The statement is assessed by the UPI as an indication of Washington's "determination" to use against Iran not only diplomatic and political steps but also military actions.

White House spokesman Jody Powell has told journalists that the administration continuously considers different versions of exerting influence upon Iran. He noted that the further holding of hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Tehran would increase the price Iran is to pay for this.

Deputy U.S. Secretary of State W. Christopher has said about the intention of the United States and its allies within the next few days to start realizing "a series of economic measures" against Iran. In its latest news bulletin the CBS television company has pointed out that this is part of the everyday mounting pressure upon Iran on the part of the United States.

Paris, December 19, TASS--The newspaper L'HUMANITE writes that in the past few days the United States has been taking steps to lend a new scope to "economic warfare" against Iran. The United States is trying, the newspaper points out, to attract as many as possible allies in NATO and other pacts to repressive steps against the country. But the "arms twisting" tactics that Washington uses towards the partners not always brings it success.

Tokyo, December 19, TASS--In a message to President Jimmy Carter, Japanese Prime Minister Mosayoshi Ohira has reaffirmed that Japan does not intend to discontinue Iranian oil purchases. This has been reported by General Secretary of the Cabinet of Ministers M. Ito.

An official spokesman of the government has said that Japan does not intend either to give up its financial obligations towards Iran and granting it loans.

London, December 19, TASS--According to a REUTER report from Brussels, the Common Market countries have not put up a common stand in the question of using sanctions against Iran. From the diplomatic sources, REUTER writes, it became known that France is against the community to take at the present time any certain stand.

Tehran, December 19, TASS--In a statement broadcast by Radio Tehran, the Islamic Revolutionary Council has qualified the assassination of Mohammed Mofatteh, one of the closest associates of Khomeyni, as a new conspiracy of internal and external enemies against the Iranian revolution. This assassination, the statement stresses, was committed by CIA and SAVAK agents.

Speaking in Qom, Ayatollah Khomeyni also accused the U.S. CIA and former SAVAK men of being involved in Mofatteh's assassination. Despite the departure of the former shah from the United States, Khomeyni said, the American administration bears, as before, responsibility for his return in Iran where he must face trial for mass killings and other crimes.

Mondale Press Conference

LD191846 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] As is clear from Washington reports, the United States has hardened its position on Iran and is having ever more frequent recourse to open threats. This is shown, in particular, by the remarks of Vice President Mondale at a press conference in Detroit. Mondale stated that Washington might use unpopular measures against Iran. UPI assesses the Vice President's words as an indication of Washington's resolve to use not only diplomatic and political steps, but also military actions, against Iran.

New York TIMES correspondent [name indistinct] in his turn notes that people very familiar with the position of the White House have informed journalists of the possibility of military measures.

These plans of Washington are meeting with growing alarm among those countries of the Near East where the United States primarily intends to send its troops in case of a crisis situation. Thus, the newspaper AS-SAHIFAH, published in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates, stresses that the United States, which is losing the ideological struggle almost everywhere, is trying to compensate for its defeats on the international arena by unleashing economic war in the region of the Persian Gulf. The American-Iranian conflict, the paper notes, is a suitable pretext for Washington to undertake the military occupation of this region.

For their part, as Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, Saudi minister of defense and aviation, stated, the states of the Persian Gulf will not allow foreign interference to seize natural riches, will not allow infringement of their sovereignty or interference in internal affairs.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON CARTER, THATCHER DISCUSSIONS

NATO, Sanctions Against Iran

LD191750 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 19, TASS--Questions of stepping up the arms race and intensifying NATO's military efforts were in the spotlight of the talks that were held here between President of the United States Carter and British Prime Minister M. Thatcher.

A statement issued by the White House stresses that the leaders of the USA and Britain "applauded" the decision adopted last week by NATO on "effective modernisation" and deployment of tactical nuclear forces. This wording which is concealing the real essence of NATO's militaristic action means the decision to deploy new U.S. medium-range missiles in a number of West European countries, including Britain, that readily suggested that 160 such missiles be deployed in its eastern districts.

Other questions of strengthening of the military potential of the NATO bloc were also discussed. The White House statement notes that Carter and Thatcher confirmed their strong support for the long-term military program of NATO adopted at the Washington session of the NATO Council in the summer of last year.

The talks in the White House confirmed that Washington and London are now setting the trend in the whipping up war hysteria in the European Continent.

This is also proved by M. Thatcher's speech in the Foreign Policy Association in New York. Her speech abounded in bellicose calls. She tried to justify her calls for allout stepping up of NATO's military efforts by references to the non-existent "Soviet military menance". She resorted to all sort of slanderous sallies against the Soviet Union.

The United States and Britain discussed the question of stepping up cooperation in the sphere of strategic nuclear weapons.

As is known, Britain is seeking replacement of its atomic submarines equipped with Polaris missiles the submarines that are getting obsolete, with new "Trident" submarines of the U.S. make. Informed observers note that the question of deliveries of nuclear submarines, by all indications, was not decided during the talks. The White House statement stresses in this connection that the leaders of the two countries decided to continue the talks on this question in future.

Carter and Thatcher expressed mutual gratitude, Thatcher for the U.S. support for Britain's colonialist policy in Rhodesia, and Carter for London's support of Washington in the Iranian crisis. At the same time, going by Thatcher's statement, Washington, despite the intensive pressure, did not manage to get complete approval for its policy with regard to Iran. In an interview to N.B.C. television company, the British prime minister said that Britain will support the economic sanctions against Iran, if the United States demands their introduction, but noted meaningfully that her government will hardly be able to participate in such an embargo without the relevant decision of the United Nations Security Council.

Kornilov Commentary

LD191828 Moscow TASS in English 1809 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 19, TASS--TASS political news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Heard from New York again are cries about a mythical "Soviet threat" which allegedly hangs not only over Western Europe and North America, but also "over the countries of the Third World". Made again are bellicose statements on the need "to answer" this nonexistent threat "at all levels, including the strategic", and as soon as possible sparing no effort nor means "to strengthen" the NATO military potential. But who makes such bellicose calls? Some general from the Pentagon or a NATO strategist consumed with the militarist itch? No, the statements we are speaking about were made by British Premier Margaret Thatcher who is on an official visit in the United States and who on December 18 made a lengthy speech at the Foreign Policy Association.

There is, really, nothing to be surprised at. It is no secret that the advent to power of the Conservative Government in Britain was marked by a sharp intensification in London's foreign policy of those tendencies which draw the country onto the dangerous road of escalation of the arms race, aggravation of the military-political situation in Europe. It is exactly the Tories who proclaim their striving for "particular relations", with the United States which in practice means following the "Atlantic course" of Washington and NATO, they were the first to announce consent to deployment on British soil of American cruise missiles, foretelling to Britain the lot of the Pentagon's "nuclear hostage".

It is exactly Tories who are particularly zealous advocates of Washington's and NATO's decision on deployment in Western Europe of new systems of the American missile-nuclear weapons--the decision which has literally given rise to a storm of protests in all European countries, including in Britain. It is exactly Tories who again and again declare their intention to continue building up military expenditures, which already reached a huge sum of 10,000 million pounds sterling in the current year.

Should one say that such a course meets "full understanding" in Washington which insistently seeks from the NATO partners a further rise in military expenditures and itself has just proclaimed its own "militarist five-year period." This fully manifested itself also in the course of the current overseas voyage of Margaret Thatcher. As is clear from reports, leaders of the United States and Britain "applauded" the NATO decision on the deployment in Western Europe of new American medium-range missiles. They announced their "strong support" for the long-term military programme of NATO, which was adopted at the Washington session of the NATO Council in summer last year, emphasized the importance of strengthening "cooperation" between the United States and Britain in the sphere of strategic nuclear weapons.

In the opinion of many observers, the negotiations at the White House reaffirmed that Washington and London are now the trumpeters of aggravation of militarist psychosis in the European Continent. The same has been demonstrated by Margaret Thatcher by her speech at the Foreign Policy Association.

Commenting on the speech, the London TIMES declares today that speaking in New York the British premier sought to "determine the philosophic foundation" of activities of the Conservatives. But if this is so, the talk is obviously about "philosophy of confrontation", which is based on conceptions leading not to consolidation of detente, but on the contrary, to aggravation of tension, to unrestrained escalation of the arms race. A dangerous "philosophy"! It runs counter to the national interest and aspirations of the British people themselves.

MILITARY PRESENCE 'AGGRAVATES' STATE RELATIONS IN GULF

LD191756 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 19, TASS--The U.S. Defence and State Departments have officially confirmed that a delegation of high ranking officials of the two departments is currently on a tour of Middle East and east African countries, which will take them to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kenya and Somalia.

A spokesman for the Pentagon said that along with the examination of "common security problems" the delegation will discuss on a preliminary basis the possibility to use bases and military installations in those countries to ensure the activity of the U.S. Navy in the Indian Ocean.

The local press points out that these talks at the same time directly concern the hasty measures being taken now for the creation of a "rapid reaction force". The New York DAILY NEWS writes that the USA is trying to find out how things stand in three states of the Indian Ocean--Oman, Kenya and Somalia--as regards the possible deployment in them of U.S. military contingents in case of their urgent dispatch to the Middle East.

American strategists include in these aggressive plans the use of bases in Egypt and Israel for the deployment and logistic support of the rapid reaction force.

It is also planned to accelerate the completion of construction of the major base in Diego Garcia Island. By building up its military presence in the Indian Ocean area and the Persian Gulf. The Pentagon is at the same time increasing its attempts at aggravating relations between the countries of that region, pitting them one against the other and thus weakening the front of the developing countries and their resistance to the policy of the imperialist circles.

Use of Airports

LD191500 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "The United States Is Looking for Military"]

[Text] The U.S. Department of Defense has announced officially that its delegation is currently touring certain countries of the Middle East and Africa. The task of the delegation is to secure permission from the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia and Kenya to allow the American Air Force to use the airports of these countries. The Pentagon stressed at the same time that it does not intend to establish permanent military bases in the above-mentioned countries, but rather make use of others' airports temporarily. But as the saying goes: There is nothing more permanent than what is temporary. The U.S. 6th Fleet entered the Mediterranean temporarily, too. But it is still a (?floating) anti-Arab base belonging to the United States.

What are the reasons behind U.S. use of the airports in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia and Kenya? The main reason, above all, is for transportation of units of the quick-response corps, if the Pentagon orders them to occupy the oilfields in this or that country of the gulf and to suppress the people's anti-imperialist struggle there. It is for this very reason that the Arab world rejects the Pentagon's allegations about the so-called defense of the security of the gulf against imaginary threats.

Leaders of a number of Arab countries have declared that the United States is never concerned about Arab security. They also realize that the Pentagon is determined to benefit from the deterioration of American-Iranian relations, with a view to making the presence of the American naval fleet in the Arabian Sea not temporary but permanent. It goes without saying that the Arab countries will strengthen their demand for the withdrawal of the American fleet which does more than threaten just the Iranian revolution. Leaders of a number of Arab Gulf countries say that the guaranteeing of security is the concern of these countries themselves. The gulf countries are now actively conducting consultations to agree on close cooperation among themselves in the field of security and maintaining peace in the region. Proposals have been made for these states to hold a summit. For instance, a Kuwaiti minister yesterday called for the actual strengthening of cooperation among the gulf states.

'Permanent Safeguard' to Imperialism

GF181608 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1100 GMT 15 Dec 79 GF

[Vera Lebedeva Commentary]

[Text] Sometime ago the magazine U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT wrote that President Carter and the Pentagon had ordered a new site be found for a U.S. military base in the Persian Gulf. Radio Moscow commentator Mrs Vera Lebedeva writes in this respect:

This report in the American magazine confirms that the United States is engaged in unprecedented military operations in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. According to reports, up to the present, 23 U.S. warships and aircraft carriers are stationed in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean. It is also reported that a new group of warships has been employed to transport and store weapons and (?special guns).

While engaged in military preparations, the United States claims that they are necessary for the defense of its interests against Iran. However, everyone knows well that U.S. imperialism was trying to [words indistinct] in the Persian Gulf long before the present situation with Iran evolved. Soon after the British (?withdrawal) from the Persian Gulf area, the United States began its attempts to build military bases in the region.

During the shah's regime the United States participated constantly in CENTO maneuvers in the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean which the area's social circles and press correctly termed as intimidating maneuvers. Also, some time before the present U.S.-Iranian situation was created, the Pentagon formed the quick reaction force which was primarily for dispatch from the United States to the Persian Gulf. Thus, the U.S. attempt to create new military bases in the area was in reality an effort to permanently safeguard the military and economic positions of U.S. imperialism in this strategic oil-rich region.

WASHINGTON PRESSES JAPAN TO INCREASE MILITARY; ARMS SHIPMENT SOLD

LD200010 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] According to reports from Washington the United States is pushing forward the militarization of Japan and is supplying the country with the most up-to-date types of weapons. It has become known from circles close to the Pentagon that Japan will shortly be sold a shipment of armaments worth over $45 million.

The efforts of American diplomacy are now directed at using any means to make official Tokyo embark on a considerable increase in its already excessive military expenditure. This is shown in particular by the recent visit to Japan by an American delegation headed by Defense Secretary Harold Brown. In the course of this visit the Pentagon chief endeavored to persuade his Japanese colleagues to spend more money on armaments. Such efforts at persuasion are accompanied by direct pressure. According to NIHON KEIZAI the United States threatened that a refusal to carry out its demands would inevitably lead to a deterioration in bilateral relations.

It should be noted that Washington's plan coincides with the interests of the Japanese hawks. Strategists in Tokyo, too, are insistently advocating an increase in the military budget in the next financial year. We would remind you that next year a start will be made toward the implementation of a new 5-year plan to modernize and re-equip the Japanese army. As is known, a sum of no less than 12 trillion yen is envisaged in the years 1980-84 for this program of strengthening the Japanese armed forces.

The military-industrial complex is already anticipating with pleasure multi-billion profits. It is not fortuitous, the Japanese KYODO agency notes in this regard, that the prices of the shares of the military monopolies have recently soared on the Tokyo stock exchange.

Acceptance of Washington's demands will cost the Japanese taxpayers dearly. Next year an additional 250 billion yen will be taken out of their pockets. It is presumed that there will be a substantial drop in appropriations for social needs. Programs such as jobs creation, education, health care, help for the poor, and others which are so acutely needed by broad sections of the population of the Japanese islands, will be subjected to reductions. In other words Japan's workers will have to tighten their belts still more.

BROWN'S ADDRESS 'FRESH PROOF' OF MILITARISTIC PATH

LD191850 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Washington, December 19, TASS--The U.S. administration is working on the Congress in an effort to push through the new militaristic program which was announced by President J. Carter. U.S. Defence Secretary H. Brown, speaking in the House Armed Services Committee, set forth in detail this long-term program for further stepping up the arms race by the United States. He said that the American nuclear potential is to be further increased by including cruise missiles in it, building a new MX missile system, new Trident submarines to be equipped with missiles of increased range--more than 4,000 miles.

The defence secretary touched upon the NATO decision to deploy new American medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries and gave to understand that there is no line between the manufacture and deployment of these missiles.

H. Brown also dwelt on the question of providing military technical facilities for a so-called "quick-reaction force" which is to have gendarme functions. Plans for establishing such a force for purposes of blackmail and intimidation of the peoples indicate that the administration's five-year militaristic program poses a direct threat to the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The new statement by the U.S. defence secretary to "motivate" the government's program for escalating war preparations is fresh proof of the fact that Washington has openly chosen a militaristic path and has in effect adopted a stand identical to that of circles which place reliance on the use of force in international relations.

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES BASED ON 'FORCE'

LD181451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[G. Vasilyev article: "From the 'Wild West' to Vietnam: The Cult of Force in the United States"]

[Excerpts] The cult of violence and toughness are engendered in the United States by the very nature of a society in which one is opposed to all, in which the end justifies the means, in which money is the main yardstick of success. But the fact that it is precisely here that these vices have flowered so luxuriously is explained also by some specific features of U.S. development.

In a country which takes pride in its Declaration of Independence and Bill of Rights, the argument of police billy sticks and handcuffs has become the most widespread response by the authorities to protests from the black ghettos. The U.S. prisons are full, and thousands of Americans behind bars, as former U.S. UN Ambassador A. Young admitted, are in fact political prisoners.

The practice of surveillance of millions of Americans by the FBI, the CIA and the National Security Agency, the Defense Department Intelligence Agency and the Internal Revenue Service [Glavnoye Nalogovoye Upravleniye]; and criminal operations by these espionage and police institutions including force experiments on people have assumed such a scale that writer D.Wise was prompted to call one of his books "The American Police State" [Amerikanskoye Politseyskoye Gosudarstovo] and give it the subtitle "Government Against the People" [Pravitelstvo Protiv Naroda].

Exposures of officially practiced violence have caused a lot of noise but has changed little. A report on emergency measures to deal with "civil disturbances" recently submitted to the Department of Justice states: "The planning of countermeasures must be implemented by proceeding from the premise that a storm is brewing deep within the outwardly calm and stable U.S. public life." Countermeasures mean arrests, searches, and the confiscation of property without warrants.

B. Blackman and S. Kaplan, the authors of a well-known Brookings Institution study, calculated that from 1 January 1946 through 31 December 1975 the United States had resorted to the use of its armed forces on 215 occasions to achieve its foreign policy goals. On 19 occasions it threatened to use nuclear weapons.

The emphasis on force became dominant in Washington's strategy because the main aims which U.S. foreign policy pursues radically contract the vital interests of other peoples who are seeking to rid themselves of the monopolies' oppression and travel the path of national independence and social progress. The growth of economic might gave rise to U.S. imperialism's hegemonist claims, while the comparative weakness of the majority of its victims inflamed interventionist appetites. U.S. ruling circles' lack of historical experience in maneuvering under conditions of revolution and mass popular movements like those which the old world has seen in abundance made them even more arrogant and direct.

In the past few days the world has witnessed an acute upsurge in "strength-based" feelings in Washington's political rhetoric and practice. "Twisting the arms" of its NATO allies and trying to impose on West Europe plans for producing and deploying new medium-range missiles; President Carter's proclamation of the bellicose program for building up all types of armaments and troops (here it is stated that the United States will be able to conduct negotiations with the Warsaw Pact "on a basis of strength"); attempts to resolve the U.S.-Iranian conflict by means of threats of military intervention and economic blackmail; all this seems to illustrate right away the provisions of the resolution on hegemonism just adopted by the UN General Assembly at the Soviet Union's initiative--a resolution condemning a "policy of pressure and the threat or use of force."

America is again caught up in the vortex of "big debates" on foreign policy issues. Whatever point these debates touch on--be it Washington's policy with respect to Iran, the ratification of the SALT II treaty, plans for NATO's nuclear missile "arms upgrading" in West Europe or the future of Soviet-U.S. relations as a whole--all these disputes are based on the question of the positions from which the United States should act in international affairs--positions of strength or reason. Reason dictates that under conditions of military parity between the two opposing military-political groupings, in the age of nuclear missile weapons, "reliance on strength" is not only hopeless but also mortally dangerous. The world on the eve of the 1980s is not the American "Wild West." The time when America could wave its big stick and act like a cowbody "shooting from the hip" has passed into oblivion.

PRC DISMISSES VIETNAM'S 'CONSTRUCTIVE' PROPOSAL AT BEIJING TALKS

LD191804 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, December 19, TASS--A plenary meeting of the second round of Vietnamese-Chinese negotiations was held here today.

Speaking at the meeting, head of the Vietnamese governmental delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Dinh Nyo Liem has noted that the responsibility for the lack of any headway at the negotiations full rests with the Chinese side. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has repeatedly made proposals to put negotiations onto the path of constructive discussions on questions of bilateral relations. The Vietnamese delegation, specifically, has submitted a proposal on basic principles of relations between the two countries and also on the need of refraining from armed actions in the area of the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier.

But these proposals have found no response from the Chinese side which tries to impose upon the Vietnamese delegation the discussion of questions pertaining to third countries. China even resorted to intimidation of Vietnam with a possibility of another aggression against it, aggravating tension on the frontier between the two countries and committing armed provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese side, as is shown by practice, has sat at the table of negotiations not to discuss and not to resolve problems between the two countries, but in order to mislead the public opinion in China and abroad, using the negotiations.

The head of the Vietnamese delegation proposed that the Chinese side should sign without delay an agreement on mutual obligations to refrain from armed actions that would enter into force as of January 1, 1980.

But the results of the meeting have shown, however, that there were no changes whatsoever in the stand of the Chinese side. The head of the Chinese delegation again made demagogic attacks and accusations against Vietnam and demanded that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam should stop conducting some "policy of regional hegemonism" and the so-called "aggression" against Kampuchea. He threatened that the refusal of Vietnam to meet these demands would lead to "grave consequences" to it.

In the course of a press conference held after the meeting, Dinh Nyo Liem informed journalists that the Chinese side turned down the constructive proposal advanced today by the Vietnamese delegation.

CONCLUSION OF JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER'S VISIT TO PRC REPORTED

LD072120 Moscow TASS in English 2009 GMT 7 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, December 7, TASS--The publication of "a Chinese-Japanese joint communique for the press" has crowned the official part of the five-day visit to the People's Republic of China of the Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira.

Speaking in Beijing today at a session of the People's Political Consultative Council of China, Masayoshi Ohira said that Japan and China "entered a new stage of their relations based on the principles of cooperation". But he made it clear that the Japanese-Chinese cooperation "shall never have a military character and shall not be conducted at the expense of other countries."

The prime minister's statement was obviously intended to pacify those circles in Japan itself which voice growing apprehension over the links between Beijing and Tokyo being spread into the military sphere.

Since in countries of Southeast Asia they also voice concern over a possible use by China of Japanese credits to speed up its economic and trade expansion in that area of the world, M. Ohira was in a hurry to assure that the relations of Japan with developing countries, particularly with the ASEAN member-states, will "not be affected" as a result of expansion of economic cooperation with China.

The negotiations in Beijing, according to the Japanese premier, have brought forth serious divergencies in the views of the sides. Thus, Beijing will get only 200 million dollars for the current fiscal year out of a total of 5,500 million dollars of Japanese loans China asked in autumn this year. As to further credits, the sides will have additional consultations "considering the financial situation in Japan".

Meanwhile, despite the pressure exerted by the Chinese leaders on M. Ohira, he reaffirmed Japan's readiness "to be true to the promises to give Vietnam" financial aid in the form of subsidies and credits.

In conclusion of his speech, delivered today at the session of the People's Political Consultative Council of China, Masayoshi Ohira emphasised that "Japan's relations with China should not be based only on emotions and economic interests, without clear understanding of serious differences". Otherwise, these relations will look like a "house built on sand."

NOVOYE VREMYA VIEWS ASEAN CONCERN OVER JAPANESE TRADE POSITIONS

LD191505 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50, 7 Dec 79 p 15 LD

[N. Losinskiy "Commentary": "Justified Concern"]

[Text] The first conference of ministers responsible for questions of the economy and trade from the Association of Southwest Asian Nations [ASEAN] countries and Japan took place in Tokyo 26-27 November. The members of ASEAN--Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore, who put forward the idea for convening the conference last December, insisted on holding it. This initiative is explained by the growing ASEAN concern at the nature of the grouping's trade and economic relations with Japan.

Above all the ASEAN countries are concerned at the unfavorable--for them--development of bilateral economic cooperation. Japanese monopoly capital is carrying out active expansion in the region. Japanese capital investments in the economies of ASEAN states total more than $4.6 billion. Private capital expansion is actively promoted by the state--more than 40 percent of the resources allocated by Japan annually within the framework of the "developmental aid program" go to ASEAN. However, according to the Hong Kong journal ASIA WEEK, this aid is advantageous above all to Japan itself, which regards the ASEAN countries as a raw materials tributary to its own economy. A double profit is obtained, the journal stresses--first from buying raw materials at low prices, and then from selling finished products at high prices.

Moreover the ASEAN countries are seriously alarmed by Japan's rapprochement with China in the economic sphere. They fear that Chinese industry, which is being created with the help of billions of dollars worth of Japanese loans, will become a fierce competitor for the young states' enterprises, which have not yet become strong. The Japanese newspaper YOMIURI believes, for instance, that "Chinese exports will almost certainly grow and compete with ASEAN goods."

So it is no accident that a note of alarm was sounded in the guests' speeches at the Tokyo conference. Although the hosts sought to mollify them, assuring them that the development of relations with ASEAN will receive "special attention," the concern persisted.

KOREAN WORKERS PARTY CC PLENUM ENDS; KIM-IL-SONG PRESENT

LD181635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russsian 15 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Korean Workers Party Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Pyongyang, 14 December--A Korean Workers Party [KWP] Central Committee plenum completed its work here yesterday. It discussed the draft plan for the development of the DPRK's national economy in 1980 and the question of convening the Party's next congress.

The documents adopted note that the central task of the 1980 national economic plan is to insure the development of all sectors of industry and strengthen the socialist economy on the basis of the preferential development of the extractive industry. In the agricultural sphere the main efforts will be focused on increasing production.

The plenum decreed that the sixth party congress would convened in October 1980.

Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, delivered the closing speech.

AFGHAN-USSR TREATY ANNIVERSARY, DEFENSE ORGANIZATION PROMPT PRAISE

LD191455 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 9 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS "International Review" by K. Dudarev, M. Yakovlev and Ye. Babenko: "The World This Week"]

[Excerpt] December 5 was the first anniversary of the signing in Moscow of the friendship, good-neighborliness and cooperation treaty between the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA]. Today it can be said with complete justification that this document is the reliable basis for the further development of Soviet-Afghan friendship and an important factor strengthening peace and security in Asia and thereby throughout the world.

The comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet and Afghan peoples helps the DRA working people to implement the fundamental socioeconomic transformations placed on the agenda by the 1978 April revolution. Despite the many difficulties they are encountering in building a new life, Afghanistan's people are firmly traveling the path of eliminating economic backwardness and building a socialist society.

The general assembly (Jirga) convened this week in connection with the institution in the country of a National Organization for Defense of the Revolution was an important event in Afghanistan's life. Delegates from all the DRA's provinces representing different strata of the working population took part in its work. They unanimously approved the creation of this organization, which incorporates members of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the trade union, youth and women's organizations, workers, peasants, representatives of the intelligentsia and religious figures. The main aim of the organization will be to explain to people in the countryside and the cities the tasks of the April revolution and the principles of the state's foreign and domestic policy.

Summing up the results of what has been done, the general assembly participants noted that the foundations for further developing the national economy have been successfully laid in the country in the year since the April revolution. In this period GNP increased 5.26 percent and national income 5.1 percent. Thanks to the agrarian reform, which resulted in fundamental transformations in the countryside, agricultural output increased. The first 5-year economic development plan, according to which industrial production is to increase 70 percent while capital investment in the leading sectors of the economy--the oil and gas-extracting and coal sectors--will increase almost 5 times over, is being implemented.

The DRA leadership and the entire Afghan people highly value the assistance given by the Soviet Union. Since the April revolution, H. Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and DRA prime minister, said in a recent speech in Kabul, relations between Afghanistan and the socialist countries, primarily the Soviet Union, have risen to a qualitatively new level. The Soviet side is doing much to expand all-round cooperation with the DRA and is helping us in every possible way to eliminate economic backwardness. The DRA working people see the close friendship with the USSR as the guarantee of success in building a better future for their country.

BREZHNEV WRITES PREFACE TO INDIAN EDITION OF BIOGRAPHY

LD200034 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1542 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Delhi, 19 Dec (TASS)--The book "Leonid Brezhnev: Pages From a Life" has been published here.

It recounts the course of Leonid Brezhev's life, beginning with his first steps in labor activities and goes on to his active part in the Great Patriotic War and his fruitful work for the benefit of the Soviet people and for peace throughout the world in the posts of general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The book is published by Allied Publishers in two languages--Hindi and English.

In a special address to Indian readers Leonid Brezhnev writes:

"Like all Soviet people, I have deep respect and feeling for the Indian people. It has been my good fortune to visit your country twice, and to see both the wonderful monuments of ancient culture created by the hands of skilled craftsmen and also the modern towns and new building projects which are a symbol of present-day India. I had the opportunity to meet many Indian people and see with my own eyes their feelings of sincere friendship toward the Soviet Union. We have held fruitful talks on more than one occasion with Indian leaders in Delhi and in Moscow.

"Soviet-Indian friendship and our successful cooperation in the most varied fields, ranging from actions in the foreign policy field undertaken from positions which are close or identical to the building of industrial complexes and space research, is one of the most important achievements of our peoples and our states.

"The friendship between our peoples is rooted in the past. As far back as the 15th century the Russian explorer Afanasiy Nikitin visited India. I recall how, later, when India fell under British dominion, the revolutionary democrats and representatives of progressive circles in Russia enthusiastically greeted the great uprising of the Indian people against the British colonizers in 1857-59. The founder of the Soviet state Vladimir Ilich Lenin followed with close attention and with sincere fellowship the liberation struggle of the Indian people against the foreign colonizers. As this century dawned he foretold the collapse of colonial overlordship in India and the victory of the Indian people in the struggle for their national liberation.

"For its part the Indian people, its outstanding political leaders--Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru--the major writer Rabindranath Tagore, and many others have displayed great interest in our country and in the building of the new socialist society in the USSR.

"But it ought to be stressed that Soviet-Indian friendship is not only the result of longstanding traditions of peaceful goodneighborly relations and of mutual respect and cordiality between the peoples of our two countries. The fact is that it is cemented in common interests in the struggle for detente, disarmament and peace and progress in the world.

"The Soviet-Indian treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation signed in 1971 juridically set out and enshrined in fact what we had achieved over the preceding years. Now one can note with satisfaction that the good relations between our countries have stood the test for firmness and effectiveness. They are of use not only to our countries but to the whole of Southeast Asia, promoting the strengthening of peace and security in this region and in the world as a whole.

"We are in favor of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and India being enriched by fresh content and are convinced that the securing of international peace and the foiling of the schemes of those who play with fire and wish to unleash a world war depend to a great extent on the joint efforts of the peoples of India and the Soviet Union.

"Expressing the will of the Soviet people, we stated from the rostrum of the 25th CPSU Congress that close political and economic cooperation with the Republic of India is our constant course. We are invariably following and will follow such a course."

The book about the life and work of Leonid Brezhnev has aroused tremendous interest among the Indian public at large, Rajeshwar Rao, general secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India, stated. The contribution of Leonid Brezhnev and the entire Soviet people to the struggle to strengthen peace and deepen international detente, the Soviet Union's support for the national liberation movements and its assistance to the developing states in the creation of their national independent economies are of exceptional importance. Our people, R. Rao stressed, values highly the personal contribution of Leonid Brezhnev to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. In the most difficult times for India the Soviet Union has always been alongside us.

NEPALESE KING STRESSES 'CORDIAL' TIES WITH USSR

LD121623 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Dec 79 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "Principles of Equality"]

[Text] Katmandu, 7 December--Nepal and the USSR are linked by cordial relations of friendship and cooperation, Bir Bikram Shah Dev Birendra, king of Nepal, stated here today. The head of the Nepalese state stressed that relations between Nepal and the USSR are based on the principles of equality, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, respect for sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and also on general adherence to the principles and goals of the UN Charter.

King Birendra noted that Nepal and the Soviet Union hold common views on many most important international problems. Together we support the easing of international tension as an extremely important element in maintaining peace and security on earth, he said. Both our countries oppose imperialism, colonialism and any form of discrimination.

VIETNAMESE-SINO BORDER TENSIONS RESULT OF PRC EXPANSIONISM

LD191654 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Aleksey Leontyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Now a commentary by our military observer Aleksey Leontyev:

There's unabating tension on the border between China and Vietnam. Large contingents of Chinese troops are massed in areas along the border and there is no end to Chinese military provocations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Chinese are even threatening to repeat their invasion of the republic. In a bid to justify this aggressiveness the Chinese propaganda makers are saying that China has always been a friend and a brother of Vietnam and gave the Vietnamese its aid and support. They say it was only a year ago that Beijing was forced to alter this stand and it is Vietnam itself which is to blame for this change. Well, there is no truth in these allegations and this is convincingly demonstrated in a white paper on Vietnamese-Chinese relations over the past 30 years which has been put out by the Vitenamese Foreign Ministry in Hanoi. Numerous evidence mentioned in this document proves that the current Chinese hostility towards the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a logical development of the chauvinistic strategy of expansionism and great-power hegemonism which has been conducted by the Chinese leaders over the past three decades.

The Maoists regard a united Vietnam as a serious obstacle to their hegemonistic plans in Southeast Asia and this has prompted their direct aggression against the republic. At the first stage they had moved against Vietnam the armies of their puppets, Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. When this plan collapsed they hit Vietnam in the back by pouring across the border an army of invasion of half a million men. That was the last link in the chain of Chinese betrayals but now Beijing is trying to whitewash itself and to put the blame on the victim of the aggression. The public must know the truth. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's white paper lays bare China's hyprocrisy, treachery and aggressive intentions.

KAMPUCHEAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR DEFENDS VIETNAMESE ROLE

LD201001 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 50 on 7 December 1979 publishes on pages 20 and 21 a 1,800-word article by Keo Prasat, Kampuchean ambassador to the USSR, under the headline "Confidence in the Future." The article, pegged to the first anniversary of the formation of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], describes events in Kampuchea over the past year and the progress made in rehabilitating the country since the overthrow of the Pol Pot regime. The article ends as follows:

"The strengthening of international solidarity and friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam is an important sphere of activity for the KNUFNS. All KNUFNS organizations and members, supplementing the government's foreign policy activity, are called upon to contribute to the strengthening of relations with various international organizations and to win maximum support and sympathies for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution. Special attention will be devoted to developing friendship and cooperation with the peoples of the neighboring countries of Vietnam and Laos, with whom for 30 years we waged a joint struggle against the common enemy and who actively help and support the cause of the Kampuchean revolution. Hostile propaganda aimed at splitting the three fraternal peoples and thereby weakening the Kampuchean revolution will be rebuffed.

"Everyone must know that the army and people of Vietnam gave assistance to the army and people of Kampuchea at the request of the KNUFNS and thereby saved us from total destruction. At present, in accordance with the provisions of the treaty on peace, friendship and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam, Vietnam is helping our troops and population to clear the country completely of Pol Pot gangs and to defend our motherland against the intrigues of the Beijing expansionists, imperialists and other reactionary forces. Everyone must know this. People must also know that, as soon as attempts to deprive our country of its independence and attempts to interfere in our internal affairs have ceased, Vietnam will immediately withdraw its troops, as it did after the victory over the American imperialists and their local henchmen.

"The Kampuchean people have been able in a very short space of time to fulfill the tasks set by the KNUFNS first founding congress. It is now the turn of new, even more inspiring goals. We have faith in the success of our cause, faith in the future."

GIEREK STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF ECONOMIC TIES WITH USSR, CEMA

LD191431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Gierek Speech"]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 December--The PZPR has entered the decisive stage of preparation for the eighth congress. The attention of urban and rural working people and the entire Polish public is riveted on these preparations, E. Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has said.

We have found reason for saying, he said at a report and election party conference in Katowice, that the PZPR Central Committee congress theses meet with the support and widespread recognition of all party member and nonparty people. The theses are accompanied by a constructive, businesslike discussion imbued with a sense of responsibility for the job to be done.

We want the tasks put forward by the party, Dierek continued, to penetrate deep into the consciousness of the entire people. We value the views of the millions of communists, members of other parties with which we are allied, nonparty people and all working people who have always been a source of successful advancement for our party.

One very important task of the country's economic policy, Gierek stressed, is the further development of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. During People's Poland's existence this cooperation has been the motive force of the country's industrialization and economic development and of the satisfaction of social needs. It is assuming even greater significance today.

This cooperation contributes to scientific and technical progress, makes it possible to implement production specialization and guarantees wide prospects for the sale of the output of a number of industrial sectors. The most eloquent example of Polish-Soviet cooperation is the construction of the Katowice combine.

The PZPR, Gierek said, is invariable seeking to strengthen economic relations with the Soviet Union and to deepen socialist integration within the CEMA framework. This stems from the vital interests of the Polish people and state.

HUNGARIAN-SOVIET ECONOMIC COMMISSION FINISHES MOSCOW SESSION

LD200957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Growing Cooperation"]

[Text] A routine session of the Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental commission on economic and scientific-technical cooperation was held on 11-13 December in Moscow.

The commission finished elaborating a long-term program for the development of production specialization and cooperation between the USSR and Hungary up to 1990, prepared in accordance with an understanding reached between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and J. Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

The session approved the main directions of production and technical cooperation for the 10-year period in instrument building, machine building for the light and food industries, chemical and petroleum machine building, construction and highway machine building, the communications industry and the petroleum refining and petrochemicals industry. It laid down a procedure and deadline for the completion of this work in other interrelated industrial sectors. A number of specific agreements was signed on production specialization and cooperation.

The commission session outlined measures to accelerate the preparation of proposals on individual problems relating to Soviet-Hungarian cooperation on which an understanding had been reached between the Soviet and Hungarian head of governments and also examined a wide range of questions connected with fulfilling mutual commitments under intergovernmental agreements and the protocol on trade.

The Soviet delegation was headed by K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian delegation by J. Marjai, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The commission worked in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and complete mutual understanding.

DEMICHEV RETURNS FROM CULTURAL TALKS IN BUDAPEST

LD191721 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] On 14 December a Soviet delegation headed by P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, which had been taking part in the work of the 16th session of the Soviet-Hungarian intergovernmental commission for cultural cooperation, returned to Moscow from Budapest.

M. Szuros, Hungarian ambassador to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

GOODS EXCHANGE PROTOCOL FOR 1980 SIGNED IN PRAGUE

LD171210 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0630 GMT 17 Dec 79 LD

[Summary] A protocol on goods exchange between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia for 1980 has been signed in Prague. Mikhail Agayants, Prague correspondent, reports:

In accordance with the protocol, the volume of Czechoslovak-Soviet trade will reach R7 billion. This is 6 percent more than this year. Various equipment including electronic and computer equipment, tractors, bulldozers, excavators, other apparatus and instruments will be delivered from the USSR to Czechoslovakia.

In 1980, Czechoslovakia will deliver to the USSR rolling, forging and pressing equipment, metal-working tools, dredgers, trolleybuses, tramways, equipment for the chemical, light and foodstuffs industries, large freight-lifting motor vehicles with rough-road performance, and other equipment.

The CSSR will continue to receive from the USSR the basic types of raw materials and materials essential to safeguard the dynamic development of its national economy. The USSR will also receive large-diameter pipes, products of chemical and foodstuffs industries and consumer goods.

DOBROV ANSWERS QUERY: WHAT DOES USSR THINK OF ITALIAN CP?

LD200030 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Listeners (Demetrio Boromile) of Naples, (Sante Carozzieri) of Imola, (Sergio Simone) of Moncallieri, Turin Province, and others, have asked the question: What does the Soviet Union think about the Italian Communist Party [PCI]? This question could be answered in an unequivocal fashion, writes our observer Mikhail Dobrov. In the Soviet Union, it is well known that the Italian workers, guided by the Communist Party, have more than once compelled the forces of reaction to retreat, obtaining important results in the struggle for their rights and interests in Italy. Italian communists actively participate in international affairs. They pronounce themselves for the consolidation and the deepening of detente. They oppose a tenacious resistance to their opponents in the camp of reaction and militarism. They insistently demand the cessation of the arms race.

Together with the other communist parties, the PCI actively participates in all important social-political movements in progress in the capitalist world. It supports recently independent countries. It consolidates links of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In its relations with the PCI, the CPSU keeps strictly to the norms worked out jointly with the other communist parties. Soviet communists develop comradely internationalist cooperation with the PCI on the basis of the ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin, rigorously respecting the equality of rights and the sovereign independence of each party, non-interference in internal affairs, freedom of choice of different roads in the struggle for progressive social transformations and for socialism. At the same time, our attitude toward the PCI also depends on the fact that we consider it a fraternal party which is carrying out far from easy work in the conditions of its own country. The specific nature of these conditions requires a great variety of concrete forms of struggle for socialism in the activity of Italian communists. This is entirely natural. The more numerous the peoples and countries with different levels of development and national traditions who will march along the road of socialist transformations, the more valid will be the forms and methods and their actions.

The CPSU has not imposed and does not impose, whether directly or indirectly, on others its own model of revolution and socialist transformation. There are people who try to contrast the new ideas being worked out in one of the fraternal parties in the course of a serious search for the suitable roads in the struggle for democracy and socialism in their country with the positions of the CPSU, and who imply and even claim directly that our party is allegedly against this search and against the very idea of its taking place. If we stick to the facts, pointed out Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, it is necessary to point out that the CPSU was among the first to advance these ideas, after listing among them such significant theses as the importance and the necessity of vast alliances of all antimonopoly forces, the unity of action and in given conditions cooperation and alliance with socialist and social democratic parties and with other democratic organizations in the struggle for peace, social progress and socialism, the importance of the defense of bourgeois democratic freedoms and the indivisible character of the struggle for democracy and socialism in the conditions of present-day capitalism, the widening of the possibilities of a relatively peaceful journey, without an armed insurrection and civil war, to revolution in the new situation.

Boris Ponomarev stressed that these new theses have been advanced by the party of Soviet communists, which has been and remains loyal to Marxism-Leninism and considers it to be its duty to defend it against any assault.

During the celebrations marking the 60th anniversary of the October Socialist Revolution, the Soviet Communist Party, through the general secretary of its Central Committee, expressed an attitude in principle toward the creative activity of fraternal parties. Regardless of the roads which one may choose, said Leonid Brezhnev at the time, in the last resort communists are called to conduct the masses toward the principle goal--socialism. The experience of the struggle for the victory of the October Revolution has shown that in revolutionary activity, changes of tactics and compromises are always possible so as to gain new allies. But we are also convinced of another thing, stressed Leonid Brezhnev: In no case is it possible to sacrifice principles in order to obtain a tactical advantage.

Soviet and Italian communists pursue in their relations a policy of solidarity and reciprocal support. This solidarity [words indistinct].

ITALIAN CP PREPARES FOR LOCAL, REGIONAL ELECTIONS

LD181229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report under the general headline "In the Fraternal Parties": "Preparing for Elections"]

[Text] Rome, 12 December--An Italian Communist Party [PCI] Central Committee plenum has ended here. A report of lists of candidates for the 1980 regional, provincial and municipal organs of self-government was delivered by PCI Directorate member A. Cossutta.

In the coming campaign, he said, the PCI plans to put forward around 106,000 local government candidates. Local communists are faced with the tasks of struggling for the working people's interests. They must help to build cheap housing, to improve the work of the social services and so on. Communists plan to involve as many voters as possible in the discussion of the program and in the selection of PCI candidates, A. Cossutta stressed.

Starting from next month, he announced, the party will hold thousands of meetings all over the country to inform Italians about PCI policy and to analyze with them the parties' work in local government. The PCI election program will be finally adopted after all-round discussion early next year.

CPSU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR TALKS WITH SPANISH CP

LD191645 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "At Spanish Communist Party Central Committee's Invitation"]

[Text] On 14 December a CPSU delegation consisting of Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department and head of the delegation; V.I. Brovikov, second secretary of the Belorussian CP Central Committee; V.K. Gusev, first secretary of Saratovskiy CPSU Obkom; M.F. Nenashev, chief editor of SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA; Yu.I. Zuyev, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Department; and V.V. Pertsov, executive of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Moscow for Madrid at the invitation of the Spanish Communist Party Central Committee in accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Spanish Communist Party.

Beginning of Talks

LD182140 Mosow Domestic in Russian 1930 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Madrid, 18 Dec (TASS)--Talks have begun here between a delegation of the CPSU, headed by Y. M. Tyazhelnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and chief of the Propaganda Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party [PCE] headed by I. Gallego, member of the PCE Executive Committee.

In the course of the talks discussions were held on matters of the activities of the two parties, interparty cooperation and also certain international problems. The talks are to continue.

The CPSU delegation has been received by E. Tierno Galvan, the mayor of Madrid.

The CPSU delegation was received on the same day by PCE Chairman Dolores Ibarruri. The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

GROMYKO RECEIVES MADRID MAYOR ON VISIT TO MOSCOW

LD141814 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 14 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 14, TASS--Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko received Mayor of Madrid Enrique Tierno Galvan now staying on a visit in Moscow. Present during the conversation that had a friendly nature were Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet Vladimir Promyslov and Spain's Ambassador in the Soviet Union Juan Antonio Samaranch.

SPAIN, EEC FAIL TO AGREE ON TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

LD182318 Moscow TASS in English 2228 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Brussels, December 18, TASS--A new round of talks between the Spanish Government and representatives of the European Economic Community concerning Spain's accession to the Common Market ended fruitlessly today. At the current Brussels session of the EEC Council of Foreign Ministers, the leaders of the "Nine" turned down the Spanish Government's proposals concerning time limits and procedure for Spain's entry in the EEC.

During the Brussels meeting the Common Market was putting pressure on the Spanish Government in an effort to secure economic and commercial concessions favorable to the EEC. Thus the Common Market countries insist on immediate lifting by Spain of customs duties on imports from EEC countries. Spain, for its part, insists on a "transitional period" of five or ten years.

Experts say that if Madrid meets EEC's demands this will add to the difficulties now experienced by the Spanish economy. Individual branches of Spanish industry are now in a critical situation because of competition from West European monopolies. According to the figures of democratic trade unions, there are now about 1.5 million unemployed in Spain.

There are serious disagreements among EEC partners over the problem of Spain's accession to the Common Market. France and Italy are trying to delay a final settlement of the question because they are concerned by the prospect of greater competition from Spanish farmers.

Spain and the Common Market have not yet been able to reach agreement on some other questions, specifically on the problems of fishing and transport.

WEST GERMANS LAX IN PROTECTING SOVIET OFFICES IN FRG

LD192130 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin and Yevgeniy Lukyanov]

[Text] Last night in the West German city of Munich a bandit attack was made on the Aeroflot offices. As a result of an explosion and a fire, the first floor was destroyed. According to DPA, the material damage amounts to DM300,000. The report points out that the firemen arrived at the building where the Aeroflot office is located at 0344, and by 0435 the fire had been extinguished. So the firemen acted efficiently--but this cannot be said of the police. During the current year three attacks have taken place against Soviet representations on FRG territory. On 16 June a bomb was thrown into the Aeroflot office in Frankfurt-am-Main; on 28 June in the same city the Intourist office was subjected to an attack.

It is quite clear that the FRG authorities, and primarily the law enforcement agencies, should undertake more reliable measures to insure the security of Soviet representations on the territory of the country.

FRG BANKER DISCUSSES FINANCIAL TIES WITH GOSPLAN, GOSBANK HEADS

LD191217 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "For Expansion of Cooperation"]

[Text] F.W. Christians, chairman of the board of the West Germany's Deutsche Bank AG, has been visiting Moscow.

During a meeting of N.K. Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR Gosplan, and V.S. Alikhimov, chairman of the board of the USSR Gosbank, with F.W. Christians, there was a discussion of questions of expanding cooperation in the monetary, financial, trade and economic spheres between the USSR and the FRG in the light of the accords reached at summit level during L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in May 1978.

JAILING OF GREEK JOURNALIST FOR 'ANTI-SOVIET' ARTICLE LAUDED

LD181237 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Dec 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Razumovskiy "Rejoinder": "He Got His Deserts"]

[Text] The newspapers of many Western countries are full of anti-Soviet items based on lies, slander and misinformation. Velakhoutakos, one of the leaders of ELEVTHEROS KOSMOS, an extremely rightwing Greek newspaper, decided to "distinguish himself" in the unseemly field of purveyor of misinformation. As AFP reports, he published an article headlined "What Does the USSR Want from Greece?", which discussed the idea that Moscow is allegedly "demanding Greek withdrawal from NATO" and promising in return to protect the "inviolability of Greek borders and the status of the Aegean."

Clearly, the slanderer was overzealous, and the authorities could not ignore it. An Athens court condemned him to 18 months' imprisonment and fined the newspaper 10,000 drachmas, "for disseminating false reports," the verdict said.

This time justice has triumphed. However, unfortunately in the vast majority of cases the authors of malicious anti-Soviet attacks in the West go unpunished.

REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL ACCUSES CIA, SAVAK OF KILLING MOFATTEH

BK191607 Moscow in Bengali to India 1100 GMT 19 Dec 79 BK

[Text] Tehran Radio has reported that the Islamic Revolutionary Council in Iran has accused the CIA and the former secret police of the shah, SAVAK, of murdering Dr Mohammad Mofatteh, one of the closest associates of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who was assasinated in Tehran yesterday.

Talking to PARS NEWS AGENCY, the minister of interior, (Farah) Khanzani reiterated that the murder was committed at a time when the Iranian struggle against American imperialism was reaching its climax.

Earlier, Ayatollah Khomeyni in an address said that a balance in the relations between Iran and America could be assured if the United States abandons its policy of plunder.

[The above item was also carried by Moscow Urdu at 1200 and 1300 GMT on 19 Dec and Moscow Hindi at 1130 GMT on 19 December.]

KHOMEYNI SEES BALANCE OF RELATIONS IF U.S. ABANDONS PLUNDER POLICY

BK191609 Moscow in Bengali to Bangladesh 1300 GMT 19 Dec 79 BK

[Text] In an address in Iran, Ayatollah Khomeyni has said that the balance in relations between Iran and the United States could be assured if the United States abandons its policy of plunder. At the same time, in an appeal to the nation, Khomeyni reiterated the demand for the extradition of the former shah of Iran so that he can be brought before a court.

Demonstrations have been held by students in Panama to protest the shah's arrival there.

PRO-SHAH RADIO REPORTEDLY TO BE SET UP ON IRANIAN BORDER

DW200940 Moscow in German to Germany 1820 GMT 19 Dec 79 DW

[Text] Reportedly a transmitter is to start operation in the Iranian border area which will carry tape recorded speeches by the overthrown shah 3 hours a day calling for an upheaval in Iran. The activities of the clandestine station is renewed proof of the fact that the shah and his benefactors continue to endeavor to make imperialist interests prevail in Iran.

DISTURBANCES IN PANAMA OVER SHAH'S PRESENCE REPORTED

LD191132 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Iran is pressing for the extradition of the deposed shah so that he could be tried for his crimes against the people. This statement was made by the Ayatollah Khomeyni in his address to the nation. The shah is now in Panama, where he was granted asylum. The public in that country has protested against the decision of the government. On Tuesday, students held demonstrations in the capital in front of the U.S. Embassy and the Foreign Ministry, demanding the deportation of the shah. The Popular Party of Panama has published a statement that denounces the government for granting asylum to the shah, guilty of grave crimes against his people, and support the Iran's call to extradite him. [as heard].

MACHINATIONS BEHIND SHAH'S MOVES: POSSIBLE RETURN TO U.S.

LD201219 Moscow TRUD in Russian 18 Dec 79 p 3 LD

[Correspondent A. Repin dispatch under the rubric "We Report the Details": "'Castling' of the Former Shah"]

[Text] Washington, 17 December--One more act has been played in the political show "The Flying Dutchman," which has now been running for 11 months. Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the deposed shah of Iran, is appearing in the title role. On leaving Iran "for a rest" 16 January 1979 he stayed with Egypt's President as-Sadat, went to Morocco, spent several weeks in the Bahamas, lived in Mexico, lay in a New York hospital and then in a military hospital in Texas and has now ended up on the small Panamanian Island of Contadora, 35 miles off Panama's Pacific coast. This whole epic of moves, particularly in its latter stages, has been carried out with the very direct participation of the American authorities. And although the Washington POST points out that the former shah remains a "proud man," Pahlavi was taken off to Panama without any particular interest being shown in his opinion. Just as in October somebody wanted him to come to New York, thereby resulting in the well-known consequences in Tehran, so now Washington politicians wanted the former shah to leave U.S. territory urgently. The concern being shown for this "proud pawn," as the shah is called by certain American newspapers, gives grounds for assuming that they do not intend to sacrifice him. They are allowing the former monarch to castle into a far corner, evidently proceeding from the premise that a pawn, as is known, can become the key piece in a certain situation.

Washington spent a whole week thinking out this move. As American newspapers write, of all the possible variations of the former shah's move two were selected--Egypt and Panama. But the Egyptian variant, according to the Washington POST, fell by the wayside "because of the fear that Pahlavi's presence in a strategically important Islamic country would be extremely dangerous," not only for Pahlavi himself but also for the As-Sadat regime and the U.S. political plans in the Near East associated with it. The Panamanian variant remained: Panama has no embassy in Tehran, and this country obtains all its oil from Venezuela and Colombia.

By all accounts, Pahlavi was suspicious of the upcoming move. Negotiations lasted 3 hours. But his excuses were swept aside one after another. Climate? It is not the same on the island as in Panama itself, and it is not for nothing that the entire local aristocracy has settled there. Medical services? Reassuring words were uttered on this score by Dr (Kin), who treated the former shah in New York. Pahlavi was particularly interested in the financial and economic possibilities in Panama. The reply was most satisfactory: In that country there are branches of 87 of the capitalist world's major banks. And still the former shah requested a further hour for reflection. Finally Pahlavi announced that he would be ready to fly at 0700 hours Saturday.

The Washington POST reports that the former shah was informed of the preparations for his move to Panama by old friends--the well-known billionaire David Rockefeller and former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. A few minutes before the former shah left Texas President Carter spoke with him by telephone.

These were the events which preceded Mohammad Reza Pahlavi's appearance on a small Panamanian island in the Pacific. The island is carefully guarded by armed soldiers, its shores are patrolled by military launches, and watch is kept from the air.

Pahlavi has settled in Panama "for an indefinite period," as the press writes. But it cannot be ruled out, newspapers emphasize, that Pahlavi will once again be permitted to come to the United States "when the picture of Iranian events becomes more stable."

ONLY EGYPTIAN 'CONCESSIONS' EXPECTED IN PALESTINE AUTONOMY TALKS

LD200927 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[Report by correspondent V. Peresada: "On the Old Basis"]

[Text] Cairo, 13 December--The U.S. President's special envoy S. Linowitz has ended a visit to Egypt and Israel. During meetings with political leaders in both countries the American envoy discussed the "prospects of settling" the Palestinian problem within the framework of the Camp David Agreements.

Judging by press reports, the only practical result of the visit is that another round of the talks on the notorious "Palestinian self-administration" will open on 19 December in Cairo. Although there have been several fruitless rounds already, the Cairo papers write that this time it may be possible to "find a way out of the impasse." The possibility is associated here with new proposals put forward by Egypt and "edited" with Linowitz's participation.

The proposals themselves and likewise the content of the conversations are being kept secret. However, foreign commentators note that any "step forward" can only be made through further concessions on Egypt's part. And, as before, the Israeli plan for "administrative autonomy" without any rights continues to form the basis of attempts to resolve the fate of the Palestinian people illegally.

Egyptian-Israeli Talks

LD192307 Moscow TASS in English 2007 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, December 19, TASS--A new, seventh, round of Egyptian-Israeli talks has opened here to discuss so-called "autonomy" for 1.2 million Palestinian Arabs who live in the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip. The Egyptian delegation at the talks is led by Prime Minister M. Khalil and the Israeli delegation by Minister of the Interior Y. Burg. Lenard, deputy of the U.S. President's special representative, is also taking part in the talks.

The main question on the agenda is to draw into separate talks conciliatory elements from among the Palestinians in order to secure their consent to the establishment of a regime of "autonomy" in circumvention of the Palestine Liberation Organization which, is well known, is the only lawful representative of the Palestinian Arabs.

The leader of the Israeli delegation Y. Burg said on arrival in Cairo that Tel Aviv does not intend to change in any way its tough position or to make any new proposals.

This time, too, it was the Egyptian side that had to display "flexibility". The Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs B. Ghali suggested opening in the occupied West Bank and in the Gaza Strip "Egyptian liaison bureaus" in order "to study the Palestinians' demands". In fact the task of these bureaus will be to find out quislings among the population of these areas and then pass them off as "representatives of the Arab people of Palestine."

The efforts being made by Cairo and Tel Aviv to liquidate the Palestine problem are fully supported by the American administration. Speaking at the opening meeting of the talks the American emissary assured the negotiators that Washington would do everything in its power to settle the question of "Palestinian autonomy" within the time limits specified by the treaty--in May next year.

Observers do not expect any serious results from the present round of talks. An announcement of their outcome will evidently be made after the forthcoming meeting between As-Sadat and Begin in Egypt on January 7.

BREZHNEV, ANGOLAN PRESIDENT BEGIN TALKS IN KREMLIN

LD200905 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 20, TASS--Soviet-Angola talks began in the Kremlin today. Taking part in them are Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA]-Workers' Party, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

COMMENTARY ON RHODESIAN CEASE-FIRE AGREEMENT

LD191522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Yevgeniy Grachev and Georgiy Dzherkvelov]

[Text] As has already been reported, the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front has initialed the final document of the conference on Rhodesia in London, namely, the cease-fire conditions. The leaders of the Patriotic Front have thus confirmed their desire for a peaceful solution to the Rhodesian problem. According to Nkomo and Mugabe, they regard this agreement as a compromise because it contains a number of points which put the Patriotic Front in an unfavorable position. In connection with this it is quite natural to divert one's gaze to the position in Rhodesia itself, where, as you know, British Governor Lord Soames arrived the other day. His task includes monitoring the observance of the agreement. Thus, as the REUTER correspondent writes, the British governor is not in a hurry to take any important steps to normalize the position in Rhodesia on the eve of the ceremony of signing the agreement which, it is proposed, will take place tomorrow in London. Soames is faced with two tasks: To lift the ban on political activity by the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and to curtail the military provocations of the Rhodesian regime against Mozambique and Zambia.

It is relevant to quote the statement by Mugabe, one of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front leaders. He said that the organizations belonging to the front would act jointly both at the forthcoming elections in Rhodesia and after them. He also noted that the Patriotic Front reserved the right to annul the agreement in the event of its violation or nonfulfilment of its obligations by Britain.

BRIEFS

SIERRA LEONE FISHING PROTOCOL--Freetown, 18 Dec (TASS)--A session of the joint Soviet-Sierra Leone commission on cooperation in fisheries has ended work here. A protocol was signed at the session mapping out specific paths of development in cooperation between the USSR and Sierra Leone in the area of fisheries for 1980. The protocol devotes special attention, in particular, to the provision of technical assistance to Sierra Leone in the development of coastal fisheries and the fish-processing industry and in the training of national cadres. It is intended to open a seafarers' school in Freetown in 1980. [Text] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1637 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD]

CASTRO RECEIVES PARTY DELEGATION LED BY PAVLOV

LD141251 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Reception in Havana"]

[Text] Havana, 10 December--Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers of the republic, has received the Soviet party delegation headed by G.S. Pavlov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and administrator of affairs of the CPSU Central Committee, which is here at the invitation of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee.

Warm and friendly talks were held between Comrade F. Castro and the members of the Soviet party delegation.

JAMAICAN MARXIST-LENINIST PARTY ENJOYS GROWING PRESTIGE

LD200050 Moscow TASS in English 0015 GMT 20 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Georgetown, December 19, TASS--Correspondent Yuriy Ulyanovskiy reports:

The workers Liberation League of Jamaica marks its first anniversary. At mass meetings now underway in the country, activists of that Marxist-Leninist party touch upon its objectives in the struggle for the interests of the working people. Over the time which passed since December 1978 the Workers Liberation League of Jamaica has largely strengthened its positions. The party has been joined by new members, mainly from rural and industrial proletariat, mass organizations and trade unions directed by the Workers Liberation League. Its influence and prestige has largely enhanced.

Over the past year the party laid firm foundations for consolidation of unity of the left forces of the country and invigoration of the struggle against imperialism and the forces of internal reaction, for national sovereignty and democracy.

The Jamaican communists come out in support of the independent progressive line of the government, headed by the Prime Minister Michael Manley. They strongly denounce actions by international imperialism which tries to destabilize the situation in Jamaica, to force the government to make a turn to the right.

The leadership of the Workers Liberation League of Jamaica pays much attention to dissemination of ideas of Marxism-Leninism in the Carribbean basin. Successfully developing are relations of the Workers Liberation League of Jamaica with communist and workers parties of the region, above all with the Communist Party of Cuba, with which as was noted in a talk with the TASS correspondent by General Secretary of the Workers Liberation League of Jamaica Trever Monroe, firm fruitful cooperation has been established.

Links of the Workers Liberation League of Jamaica with the CPSU are steadily strengthening. We are striving for further consolidation and development of business relations with the CPSU, stressed Trevor Monroe.

SOVIET LEADERS NOMINATED FOR FEBRUARY ELECTIONS

LD192220 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1400, 1500 and 1630 GMT on 19 December carry a number of repetive reports on meetings throughout the country to adopt candidates for deputies for the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics. Follows the list of prominent personalities to date:

NOMINEE	CONSTITUENCY	NOMINATING BODY
Brezhnev	Baumanskiy	-
Kosygin	Frunzenskiy	-
Suslov	Avtozavodskiy, Kuybyshevskaya Oblast	-
Kirilenko	Politekhnicheskiy, Leningrad	-
Chernenko	-	Moscow TV tube factory
Andropov	-	Novomoskovsk production association
Grishin	Veshnyakovskiy, Moscow	Metallist plant, Moscow Kompressor plant
Gromyko	-	-
Pelshe	Krasno-Oktyabrskiy, Volgograd	-
Romanov	Smolenskiy, Leningrad	-
Tikhonov	Obukhovskiy, Leningrad	-
Ustinov	Kovrovskiy, Vladimirskaya Oblast	-
Kunayev	Bakanas, Alma-Atinskaya Oblast	-
Shcherbitskiy	Bagley, Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast	-

The 1630 GMT newscast concludes: "The nomination of candidates for the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics is continuing. It will end 30 days before elections, which are scheduled for 24 February, 1980."

BREZHNEV NOMINATED FOR RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET; BIRTHDAY NOTED

LD192009 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today the election campaign entered a new stage. Nomination of candidate deputies for the union republics' supreme soviets has started. The people are displaying their high trust in the best representatives of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and intelligentsia.

The Soviet people are unanimously nominating as their first candidate Comrade Brezhnev, outstanding leader of our party and state and of the international communist movement, true successor of Lenin's cause, tireless fighter for peace and happiness of peoples.

At the Moscow computer works workers, engineers, technicians and office staff have assembled in the conference hall in a festive mood. They have brought vivid posters with the inscriptions: "Let us mark the elections to the RSFSR Supreme Soviet and the local soviets of people's deputies by new labor victories!" "Let us implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress;" "The entire power in the USSR belongs to the people."

On behalf of the collective the speakers have congratulated Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev warmly and cordially on his birthday. They have wished him happiness, good health, and great successes in his outstanding activity for the well-being of the people and in the name of peace on earth.

The workers, engineers, technicans and office staff of the computer works unanimously adopted a decision to nominate Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, as candidate deputy of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet from the Baumanskiy constituency of the city of Moscow.

[Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian at 1800 GMT on 19 December carries a 400-word report on a meeting held on 19 December at the Gorkiy automatic lathes plant in Kiev to nominate candidate deputies to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet. The report includes a recorded excerpt from the speech by Nikolay Grigoryevich (Avtoninov), fitters brigade leader and delegate to the 25th CPSU Congress, who moved to nominate "Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, as candidate deputy to the Ukrainian Supreme Soviet for Shcherbakovskiy Constituency No 28," adding: "Today's nomination of candidate deputies coincides with Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's birthday. We wholeheartedly congratulate dear Leonid Ilich and wish him good health and inexhaustible creative energies in his noble work for the benefit of communism, for the benefit of social progress and peace on earth."]

KAPITONOV, KUZNETSOV ATTEND ELECTION PREPARATION MEETING

LD191728 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] In the Central Committee of the CPSU, a conference of heads of sections of organizational party work of the central committees of the communist parties of the union republics, kraykoms and obkoms of the party took place today. It discussed matters connected with the preparation and holding of the elections to the supreme soviets of the union and autonomous republics and local soviets of people's deputies.

A report was read by Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and a discussion took place on the matters on the agenda. It was noted in the report and speeches that the election campaign is taking place in circumstances of great political and labor activity by Soviet people. In all republics the working people are unanimously naming Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, as their first candidate for the supreme republican organs of power.

The conference considered matters related to the organizational conduct of the election campaign in accordance with the new laws on elections to the supreme soviets of republics and the local soviets of people's deputies, which have further developed the democratic principles of the Soviet electoral system. Altogether, on 24 February 1980, over 2.2 million deputies are to be elected.

The conference devoted much attention to matters of stepping up the organizational and political work of party, administrative, trade union and Komsomol organizations in the period of preparation for the elections.

Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, took part in the conference's work.

COLLECTION OF SPEECHES BY CPSU'S ANDROPOV PUBLISHED

LD182231 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] A collection of selected speeches and articles by Andropov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Committee for State Security, has been published. A central place in the book is occupied by questions relating to the guiding and directing role of the CPSU in all areas of the building of communism. The speeches and articles reflect the home and foreign political activities of the CPSU, and consider the question of insuring the state security of the Soviet Union. The collection is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

ALIYEV DELIVERS REPORT TO AZERBAIJAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE

LD181726 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] The plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan took place in Baku today. Results of the November Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and tasks of the republic's communists in the light of the decisions of this plenum and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's speech were discussed.

A report was delivered by Comrade Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Particular attention was devoted to unsolved problems and tasks in the mobilization of the working people for the fulfillment of the targets of 1980. It was emphasized at the plenum that improved planning and perfecting of the economic mechanism and further raising of the level of organizational and political-educational work are to assist the elimination of shortcomings. Participants in the plenum generally endorsed the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Azerbaijan SSR and the draft state budget of the republic for the coming year.

AZERBAIJAN, ESTONIA HOLD SUPREME SOVIET SESSIONS

LD192134 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Sessions of the Azerbaijan and Estonian supreme soviets started today. They are examining the plan and budget for 1980. At the session in Baku, it was stressed that the party's course for improving efficiency of production and quality of work lies at the basis of the socioeconomic programme of Azerbaijan. At the session in Tallinn, the fast rates of housing construction were noted. In the last 4 years alone, around 3 million square meters of housing has been built in Estonia, which is more than planned. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, is taking part in the work of the session which opened today in Baku.

DEPUTY PROSECUTOR INTERVIEWED ON PROCURACY ROLE

LD182118 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 18 Dec 79 LD

[Text] An all-union conference on leading officials of procuracy organs opened today in Moscow. Our correspondent conducted an interview with S.A. Shishkov, USSR deputy prosecutors general: [begin recording]

[Question] The participants in the conference, union and autonomous republic and kray and oblast prosecutors, will exchange views on the progress achieved in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee decision on improving work in the maintenance of law and order and stepping up the struggle against violations of the law. They will also discuss ways and means of improving the work of procuracy organs in combatting crime and other violations of the law, exchange positive experience gained during their work, and carefully analyze shortcomings in procuracy supervision of the observance of laws.

An important place in the work of the conference is also assigned to questions of improving procuracy supervision in the economic sphere. Speaking at the November CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed that the strict and absolute implementation of the laws is one of the indispensable preconditions for the successful functioning of the entire economic mechanism. The role of procuracy organs has growing importance in this area. Their primary duty is to resolutely prevent violations of the law in economic relations. In this connection, the procuracy organs will make full use of the powers provided by the Law on USSR Procuracy.

[Question] Sergey Aleksandrovich, can you give some details of these powers?

[Answer] In accordance with the Law on USSR Procuracy, the prosecutor has a right to protest against bills [akty] which contradict the law which are issued by organs of state administration, enterprises, institutions, organizations and officials.

Since the law can be broken not only by the issuing of bills which contradict the law but also directly by the actions of officials, the prosecutor has been granted the right to lodge protests against the unlawful actions of officials.

The provision laid down in Article 25 which states that in the case of a prosecutor lodging a protest against a bill which violates citizens rights and freedoms protected by the law, the bill will lose its force of law until the protest is examined, is designed to create additional guarantees against the infringement of citizens' legal rights.

The experience of the procuracy organs gained over many years is evidence of the fact that the effectiveness of procuracy supervision grows considerably when a prosecutor acts not on his own but in contact with other state organs and public organizations. That is why the law qualifies cooperation with the soviets of people's deputies and other state organs, public organizations and labor collectives as one of the fundamental principles of the procuracy's activity.

The law has established that in the matter of strengthening law and order the procuracy must rely on the active aid of citizens.

As you can see the Law on USSR Procuracy includes a whole range of important provisions which strengthens the real influence of the prosecutor's supervisory powers.

The all-union conference will undoubtedly help procuracy officials to more actively implement the party's instructions on strengthening socialist legality and law and order. [end recording]

BREZHNEV CONGRATULATES ARMENIANS ON AGRICULTURAL PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD191433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 79 p 1 LD

[Text of message from L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, to the party, government and people of Armenia, congratulating them on a successful harvest]

[Text] To the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Armenia, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Armenian SSR, the toilers in agriculture, scientists and specialists, officials of party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, and all the working people of Armenia:

Dear comrades: The CPSU Central Committee notes with satisfaction that the agricultural toilers of the Armenian SSR, implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum have overfulfilled in 1979 the plans and socialist obligations for sale to the state of grain, grapes, vegetables, potatoes, sugarbeet, essential-oil crops and other agricultural produce. It is gratifying that the volume of procurement of grain and sugarbeets laid down for the 10th Five-Year Plan has been fulfilled early, in 4 years. The livestock farmers of the republic are coping successfully with their tasks. The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates the kolkhoz farmers, sovkhoz workers, farm managers and specialists, collectives of agricultural, procurement and transport organizations, industrial enterprises and educational establishments, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers, and all the working people of Armenia, on the successes achieved. We express confidence that the agricultural toilers of the Armenian SSR will continue to struggle with the utmost persistence to increase agriculture and livestock farming, production output and will overfulfill the quotas of the 5-year plan.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary.

Congratulations to Turkmenistan

LD041628 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a message of greetings to the Central Committee of the Turkmen Communist Party, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Turkmen SSR, the Turkmen Council of Ministers, the agricultural workers, scientists, specialists, party, administrative, trades union and Komsomol staff, and all working people of the Turkmen SSR.

It says: Dear comrades, the CPSU Central Committee received with profound satisfaction the report that the agricultural workers of the Turkmenian SSR have overfulfilled the plan and socialist pledges for sale to the state of raw cotton, vegetables, cucurbitaceous crops, fruit and Chinese silkworm cocoons in 1979. The republic has procured 1,206,000 tons of cotton, including 259,000 tons of fine-fiber varieties. A record quantity of this valuable raw material has been sold to the state. Your successes in implementing the decisions of the 25th party congress and the July Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are the result of consistent implementation of the party's agrarian policy, the self-sacrificing work of the cotton growers and all field workers, and a great amount of organizational and political work by the republican party organization. The CPSU Central Committee warmly congratulates kolkhoz workers, sovkhoz workers, chiefs and specialists of farms, collectives of agricultural, procurement, water economy and transport organizations, industrial enterprises and educational establishments, staff of party, administrative, trades union and Komsomol organs, and all the working people of the Turkmen SSR on this great labor achievement. The CPSU Central Committee expresses its conviction that the republic's field workers, relying on the ever-increasing assistance of the state, will fight with even more persistence to implement the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and to increase the rate of production of cotton, especially of fine-fiber varieties, will increase the yield of each irrigated hectare of land, and on this basis will achieve a further growth in production and procurement of all types of agricultural produce.

SOYUZ-T, SALYUT-6 LINK SUCCESSFUL IN SPACE

LD191706 Moscow TASS in English 1650 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 19, TASS--The freight space ship Soyuz-T has been linked up today at 17 hours 05 minutes, Moscow time, with the scientific station Salyut-6, which has been functioning in the near-earth orbit since September 29, 1977.

The trajectory of the Soyuz-5 spaceship was corrected to put it into the link-up orbit. The processes of searching, rendezvous, approach and the link-up of the space vehicles were done by command from the control centre and with the help of automatic systems of the ship and the station. The spaceship Soyuz-5 has been linked up with the station on the side of the transfer compartment.

The programme of the joint flight envisages further mastering and testing the new systems, units and elements of the ship's design, as part of the orbital complex. According to the trajectory measurements, the parameters of the obbit of the space complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-T are: The maximum distance from the surface of the earth--360 km, the minimum distance from the surface of the earth--342 km, the period of revolution--91.3 minutes, the inclination--51.6 degrees. The systems of the Salyut-6 station and the Soyuz-5 spaceship are functioning normally.

Scientist Comment

LD192244 Moscow TASS in English 2225 GMT 19 Dec 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, December 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Nikolay Zheleznov reports: After four months of autonomous flight the orbital station Salyut-6 met today a transport ship from earth again--Soyuz-T. This was the sixteenth link-up of the station with another spacecraft in the course of the 26 months of its orbital flight.

"The very fact that a space station has been actively functioning for such a long time is a considerable technical achievement," Dr Konstantin Feoktistov said, commenting on the new space launch. "We have sent now an improved ship to the Salyut in order to test it as part of an orbital complex. This time a telemetric reportage was transmitted for the first time directly from on board the spaceship. This was done with the help of a novelty--an onboard digital computing complex installed aboard the Soyuz-T. This complex is to ensure the execution of manoeuvres, control over the condition of systems and transmission of processed current information back to earth. The same information is shown on a display screen aboard the ship. In the future, this will give the crew an opportunity of receiving quickly all the data concerning this or another manoeuvre or experiment.

"In this flight we are testing a new propulsion unit," Feoktistov went on. "If formerly various engines--for correction, docking and orientation--had autonomous power supply systems and different fuel components, now they are functioning in a system similar to the joint propulsion unit of the Salyut-6. Apart from other engineering advantages, this offers an opportunity for a more rational use of on-board fuel reserves. This was confirmed during the completed docking operation. The design of the Soyuz-T Feoktistov went on, "also incorporates other novelties, reflecting the latest achievements of microelectronics and the science of materials. Individual elements of the life-sustaining, flight control and descent systems underwent changes. All of them will be tested duri.g the flight of the Salyut-6-Soyuz-T orbital complex.